THE North-China Herald.

VOL. III., No. 153. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1853. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON & MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, are this day admitted partners in our firm.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate, that they have this day commenced business in *Shanghae*, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name and style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Reference may be made to Messrs. MAITLAND, CRUM & Co., who will be their Agents in *London*, to Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co., *Glasgow*, and to Messrs. GLADSTONE & Co., *Liverpool*.

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
CHARLES JOHN KING.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROGER JACSON, in our firms, at *Manila*, *Shanghae*, and *Canton*, and in the House of R. J. FARBRIDGE & Co of *Manchester*, ceased on the 31st December last.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1853.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong*, *Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £60,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
"	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
"	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
"	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

INSURANCES.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REGISTERED AND EMPOWERED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 Vict., Cap. 110.

Capital £500,000.

Established for the purpose of effecting Assurances on the Lives of Persons Resident in, or about to Proceed to,
THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, OR OTHER PLACES ABROAD.

GOVERNOR:

The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN and KINKARDINE,
Governor-General of Canada.

Edinburgh 22, St. Andrew Square, Head Office.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Alexander James Russell, Esq., C.S.,—*Chairman.*
William Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland.
James Duncan, Esq.,—Merchant.
Henry Davidson, Esq.,—Merchant.
Peter Ramsay, Esq.,—Banker.
George Moir, Esq.,—Advocate.
James Hay, Esq.,—Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horne, Esq.,—Accountant.
Charles Pearson, Esq.,—Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross Junior, Esq.,—Advocate.
Andrew Wood, Esq., M.D.

BANKERS:

The Royal Bank of Scotland.

ACTUARY: Wm. Thos. Thomson. AUDITOR: Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY:

Henry Jones Williams.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above COMPANY, beg to intimate to the RESIDENT HOLDERS OF POLICIES IN CHINA, that, until further notice, all Premiums will be payable at their Office in *Shanghae.*

Since the first establishment of the Agency in China, in 1849, the amount of business done, has been such as to satisfy the Directors, and to encourage them to continue in the field.

With a view to a further extension of their operations, and to increase the benefits afforded to Residents in China, by additional facilities in effecting LIFE ASSURANCE, they have determined to establish a local BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT SHANGHAE.

This Board is to consist of three Directors, who, in co-operation with the Agents, and the Medical Adviser of the Company, will have authority, with limited powers and responsibility, to decide upon the merits of such cases as may be submitted to them.

To carry out this object, the undersigned have been duly authorized to constitute such a Board, and they have accordingly nominated the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have accepted the Office of Directors.—

SHANGHAE LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

A. G. DALLAS, Esq., Merchant.—*Chairman.*
A. MCCULLOCH, Esq.,—Merchant.
H. H. KENNEDY, Esq.,—Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER:

JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Agency.

MONCREIFF, GROVE, & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE-INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton* and *Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

Ex *BALMORAL.*

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very superior assortment of LADIES' GOODS direct from Paris—consisting of—

BONNETS, WHITE MUSLIN-DRESSES, CAMBRIC AND LAWN-HANDKERCHIEFS, PARASOLS, LACES, EDGING, CHEMISETTES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

M. GABRIEL, & Co.

Shanghae, June 9th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D' Orgeat,* and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

Ex *MARY SHEPHERD.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.

Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD.*

JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalily, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Catsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-Jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ½-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Boulli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Chedder Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

HOUSE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,

SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

ROBERT PERT,

SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,

SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,

CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,

AARON HAIGHT PALMER,

Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,
Asthma,
Bilious Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,
Bowel Complaints,
Colics,
Constipation of the Bowels,
Consumption,
Debility,
Dropsy,
Dysentery,
Erysipelas,
Female irregularities,
Fevers of all kinds,
Fits,
Gout,
Head-ache,
Indigestion,
Inflammation,
Jaundice,
Liver Complaints,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Retention of Urine,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Sore Throats,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Tic Douloureux,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Venereal affections,
Worms of all kinds,
Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

N.B.—A file of the *North-China Herald* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.: and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the "London Mission Chapel," every Sunday, at half-past 9 A.M.
May, 1853.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England.	....May 9.	Manila, ...	May 25.
Bombay,	....May 11.	Sydney, ...	Mar. 20.
Colombo,	....May 16.	New Zealand,	Mar. 2.
Madras.	......May —.	Amoy, ...	June 18.
Calcutta,	....May 5.	Hongkong,....	June 23.
Galle,	........June 8.	Canton, ...	June—.
Penang,	......June 13.	Ningpo, ...	June 28.
Singapore,	....June 15.	New York,....	April 11.
Batavia,	......May —.	San Francisco,	May 16.

We understand Mr. D. O. King had the honor of presenting his credentials to H. E. the Taoutae, on the 28th ulto., as H. P. M.'s Representative at this port.

Since our Shipping list was printed, the Br.-ship *Lancastrian*, 591 tons, Langley, is arrived, to Messrs. Lindsay & Co.

By the *Orissa*, we learn that the Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, was to sail on the 28th ultimo, and may be expected hourly.

The *China Mail* of the 16th June, is come to hand and we are much obliged to the Editor of the *China Mail*, for fulfilling his kind promise to us, of publishing the public documents lost in the *Larriston*. This he has completely done in it and a supplement to that date: nearly three sides of the latter being filled with them, and translations from the books of the Insurgents, that had appeared in our previous numbers.

Items of News per Mail of 9th May.

The Tea Market was very buoyant.

Government intended to introduce their India Bill before the 30th May.

Ministers had a majority of 71 on the first division on their budget, respecting the income tax. Members present 575, most of the Irish members voted against it.

The House of Lords had thrown out the Jewish Disabilities Bill, by 164 votes to 116.

The Marchioness of Dalhousie died on board the *Monarch*, from Calcutta, on the 4th May, one day before the vessel reached Falmouth.

Kossuth is cleared of all imputation about rocket manufacturing. Lord Palmerston has been much badgered about it, and Kossuth has obtained popular favour. On the 8th June a copy of Shakspeare's works, susbcribed by 10,000 working men, (one penny each,) was presented to him at a large public meeting by Douglas Jerrold.

The Australia Mail Company announce the *Victoria* to sail early in June.

The Post-master General is preparing to carry out a money-order system for the Colonies.

Government intends, it is said, as the contracts fall in of the Mail packet service, to call for tenders for one, two or three voyages, whereby they hope to secure an increase of speed, and a reduction of expense at the same time.

A congress of Sovereigns was expected to assemble at Vienna at the end of June, to consult about the policy of Louis Napoleon in regard to the Turkish question.

The Submarine Telegraph is just completed between Dover and Ostend. One to Holland is in progress.

The French Government intended to establish a line between France and Algeria.

Shipping News.—*Cherokee* passed the Straits of Sunda on the 29th May—the *Lancastrian* on the 30th (since arrived)—and the *Cambalu* on the 31st.

The *John Bunyan* (now arrived) on the same day.

We are glad to see the *John Bunyan* has made so successful a voyage of 111 days. She left the Downs 10th March, reached Anjer in 81 days, made Video on 24th, and reached Woosung on 29th June, having had thick fog and northerly winds outside.

Spoke *Cambalu*, *Cherokee*, and *Lancastrian*, in the Straits of Sunda. The *Lancastrian* reported *Kingston* as having put into the Cape for water.

We have *Daily Altas* from San Francisco received per *Carrington* to 1st, per *Oriental* to 8th, and per *Fleetwood* to 16th May.

The markets were overstocked.

We have only room to observe that the opening of Mountain Lake Aqueduct was to take place on the 14th May with a grand gala on the occasion. The supply of water to be poured into San Francisco is to amount to three millions of gallons daily, and is to be effected by new year's day, 1854.

The Taoutae we find is sent for to Suchau; and the Lieut.-Governor of Keangsoo has been disgraced and ordered up to Peking, to be handed over to the Board of Punishments.

Letters from Amoy to 18th June, state that the Taoutae of Amoy had assembled a large force, said to amount to 10,000 men, and expected to give battle to the insurgents next day;—the latter however were nothing daunted and were prepared to encounter them.

The caution lately given to a Missionary to refrain from publishing his travels through the medium of a public print, and the reprimand, we hear, he received from his national authorities for going into a camp of men professing Christianity, in order that he might bestow on them the true Gospels of the Word of Life and sound doctrine, because they were in rebellion against the Ruling power, is a subject for grave consideration.

Is it at all necessary that a minister of religion, in the pursuit and promotion of his Master's glory, should be amenable to the rules that bind and limit national politics, commerce, or general intercourse? his avocations have nothing in common with any of these and ought, we think, to be entirely free from the restrictions and laws by which they are judged. A Christian Missionary is a cosmopolite and ought to be free to come and go whithersoever, and whenever he sees a door of usefulness opened up to him.

Were any missionary to make his honorable vocation a cloke for political intrigue or commercial enterprize, he would justly be put out of the pale of the peculiar privileges we ascribe to him—but, so long as he simply applies himself to the work of his Divine Master, by administering to the Spiritual wants of his brethren, of whatever nation or, under whatever circumstances, and healing of their diseases;—we deem his person sacred, and that he is in nowise accountable for his outgoings and incomings to any human being.

Besides, is not the common tie of one spiritual Head, sufficient to call forth one's sympathies in behalf of that brave and consistent preacher, who goes forth in the wilderness defenceless and alone, to sow the good seed in order that the thorns and thistles may be stifled or weeded out, before it be too late to eradicate the bad from the good, so as to insure a healthy growth of sound and wholesome seed for the great harvest that may be looked for, at no distant period, throughout the length and breadth of a land teeming with many hundreds of millions of souls?

Some may think, indeed, that foreigners are not very likely to be gainers by a renovation of the Chinese empire, and that the despotic sway of the Tartars is preferable to the coming change. We believe their fears are totally groundless; we consider that the very fact of *one* religion existing, in most of its essential principles, in common between the insurgent or patriotic Chinese rather and ourselves, and the Saxon Race, in general,—will do more to extend the free privileges of international commerce, between these three great commercial nations, than anything that could have been determined by the deepest human sagacity throughout all time.

To the Chinese, such a renovation will be like an awakening from a sleep of centuries. Their natural talents, acknowledged by all conversant with them to be of the highest order, will receive a stimulus unknown to them before, their energies will be awakened, their industry redoubled, and the vast untold resources of this fine country receive a development from all these, hitherto only dreamed of, by the philosopher or the poet.

Still, there may be some sticklers for things as they are, who, unwilling to believe in the coming change—would do all in their power to retard the new movement—but can it be restrained? Are not the evidences daily brought to our knowledge, too palpable to deceive any, who are willing to believe the great revolutions that are destined to overthrow idolatry, throughout the most populous country in the world? We cannot suppose that this desirable end can be fully attained for many years to come, but we do think the time is come to begin, and we know that the small end of the wedge has already been inserted in the knotty trunk of iconoclastic worship, which by repeated blows, will, eventually rive asunder its every fibre. The roots will long continue underlying the apparently level surface of things, but, at the last the word of truth must and will prevail—and then this seemingly long-forgotten country, holding within it by computation a-third of the human family, will enjoy the blessings of Christianity, and surely at that time it may, without much figure come to pass, that each man may sit under his vine and under his fig tree and praise the Giver of all good for the possession of a true religion, peace, happiness, and prosperity.

Latest News from Chin-keang.

We are credibly informed that on the 14th ultimo, the Imperial army attacked Chin-keang-foo on the eastern side from the stockades on the hill, within their own camp, and kept up a sustained fire of heavy artillery throughout that day and the two following. The imperialists, however, did not effect a single breach in the walls of that city. Their shot all fell short, and the insurgents looked on with the utmost coolness. They, however, took the precaution to burn down all the intervening suburbs and villages skirting the city between them and the imperialists. The city and imperial camp are stated to present a very gay appearance with their numerous banners and tents. When the besieged had the opportunity of a good mark they did not fail to use it, and one shot was observed to plow up the ground where the Tartar General was parading on horse-back, and he was compelled to shift his station.

A considerable imperial fleet of war junks and lorchas, lies about 1½ mile from the city toward the north-east, waiting for a fair wind, it is said, to attack Chinkeang on that side.

A rumour was current that a force of 2,000 long-haired rebels armed with European muskets, (? matchlocks) had but just arrived from Nanking, with orders to clear the Yang-tsze of the imperial fleet, and had effected a landing at Chin-keang on the north side. The imperialists are also said to be savage against any Chinese holding communication with the rebels, and go so far as to execute the whole family of any one offending in this respect. Further it is said, that many of the principal naval officers have quarrelled with the admiral of the imperial fleet, and have disappeared no one knows how.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—Can you define for the information of your subscribers the peculiar functions and duties supposed to appertain to the Co-operation Committee, as either a great many members of this Community have strangely mistaken the objects in which they intended the Committee to Co-operate—or the Committee itself has assumed powers that were certainly never contemplated (*nor I think delegated*) at the time of nomination.

I am led to make this remark by the recent attempt of *at least a portion of* the Committee to interfere with and deter a proceeding on the part of the British Authorities—having in effect the peaceable acquisition of reliable information regarding the position, and intentions of the insurgents.

How any Committee *or portion of* Committee appointed to Co-operate for the Public Safety, could adopt a line of action so directly opposed to *Public* interests is not for me to explain.

But I have a right to protest against so injudicious and I may add generally disapproved of proceeding, and to disclaim any right on the part of a body appointed solely for *local* defensive works—to become the self constituted mouthpiece of the Community in matters beyond moundraising and trench digging.

"Man dressed in a little brief authority
"Plays such fantastic tricks before High Heaven
"As make the Angels weep."

One of the Community.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

Our attention has been called by *One of the Community*, to the "peculiar functions and duties supposed to appertain to the Co-operation Committee." We can only refer to the Resolutions passed at the Public Meeting held at H. M.'s Consulate on 12th April last, beyond which we are totally ignorant of their proceedings except by common rumour. We quote the Resolutions for reference—

That this meeting do adopt the proceedings of the Public Meeting held on the 9th instant, at the British Consulate, and that it may be clearly the act of the whole Foreign community, a Citizen of the United States should be added to the Committee nominated on that day; that *three* shall form a quorum, and be empowered to co-operate generally with the Civil and Naval Authorities of all Foreign States represented at the Port, in the adoption of such measures of defence for the whole settlement and of the Foreign Residents generally, as may be found necessary; that they be empowered to act in the name and on behalf of all the Foreign Residents at Shanghae; and that Mr. Cunningham be requested to act as a member of the Committee.

Again—

That the meeting consider it desirable that some line of permanent defence be adopted in view of the helplessness of Chinese power to defend us, and that the Committee be empowered to act in the matter after due conference with Civil and Naval Authorities.

We have been requested to give publication to the subjoined letter from the Bishop of Victoria to the British Chaplain at this Port. Our readers will see that the Home Government has declared the full validity of all marriages solemnized by Ministers of the Church of England, in Trinity Church or elsewhere in Shanghai; and, also the power of the clergyman, *ex officio*, to register all such marriages. We doubt not this notification will give general satisfaction, for we imagine the feeling of all parties seeking entrance into the Holy state of matrimony, is very strongly in favour of having that momentous contract solemnized not only by the ministrations of our Holy religion, but in the very place hallowed by our most sacred associations.—

Shanghai, *June 27th*, 1853.

To the Rev. John Hobson,
British Chaplain, Shanghai.

My dear Sir,—In reference to the question of marriages between British subjects at Shanghai, I have to inform you that in reply to a despatch of H. M.'s Superintendent of Trade addressed in the past year to H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a despatch has been recently received, with the contents of which, by favour of H. M. Superintendent, I am enabled now to acquaint you for the information of the British community.

The opinion of the Law advisers of the Crown has been formally given to the effect that the Act of the 12th & 13th Victoria, cap. 68, authorizing marriages to be performed by or before the British Consul is not compulsory but permissive; that "even if no such Act as that of 12 & 13 Victoria, "cap. 68, were in existence, marriages between "British subjects performed by any Minister of "the Church of England in any British Chapel "or elsewhere at Shanghai would be good in "common law;" that "the object of that statute "was to facilitate and not to impede the marriage of British subjects abroad, and, in order "thereto, to provide for the celebration of such "marriages by the Consul where there might "be no Minister of the Church of England, or "where the Parties might not choose to have "recourse to such a Minister;" and that "the "Legislature did not thereby intend to invalidate nor has it hereby invalidated marriages "which would have been valid independently of "that statute."

I have also to inform you that Her Majesty's Law Advisers deem the power vested in me by Her Majesty's Letters Patent of appointing a Registrar and Actuary to refer to a Registrar of my own Episcopal and official acts rather than of the ordinary ecclesiastical services or rites performed by the clergy, which every clergyman can register for himself according to the analogous circumstances of a parochial clergyman in England. Your appointment therefore by me as Registrar is hereby revoked as superfluous.

You will thus perceive that the clergy of the Church of England in any of the Consular ports of China can legally solemnize marriages without the intervention of a Consul and without the necessity of any Consular attestation or registration; and that marriages so performed may be Registered by the officiating clergyman in the same way as if he were a clergyman officiating in a Parish in England.

I shall feel obliged by your sending me a half yearly report of all marriages and baptisms (if any) solemnized by you at Shanghai.

I remain, my dear Sir, your's very faithfully,
(Signed) G. VICTORIA.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE T'HAE-PING DYNASTY.

Published in the Yin-tsze, or 2d year of the celestial dynasty of T'hae-ping, (1852).

A *cinquevir* commands a quaternion of soldiers, or four men.

A *vexillary* commands five cinquevirs, having under him 25 men, and is distinguished by a flag two feet and a half long and as many broad.

A *centurion* commands four vexillaries, having under him 104 men, and is distinguished by a flag three feet long, and as many broad.

A *tribune* commands five centurions, having under him 525 men, and is distinguished by a flag three feet and a half long, and as many broad.

A *prefect* commands five tribunes, having under him 2,625 men, and is distinguished by a flag four feet long, and as many broad.

A *dux* commands five prefects, having under him 13,125 men, and is distinguished by a flag four feet and a half long, and as many broad.

An *inspector* is distinguished by a flag five feet long and as many broad.

A *regulator* is distinguished by a flag five feet and a half long, and as many broad.

The *ten prætors*, or the prætors of the horary stems, are distinguished by flags of equal dimensions.

The 24 *prætors*, or the prætors of the solar terms, are distinguished by flags of equal dimensions.

A *general* is distinguished by a flag six feet long and six feet broad.

The 12 *prætors*, or prætors of the various months of the year, are distinguished by flags of equal dimensions.

A *director* is distinguished by a flag six feet and a half long, and as many broad.

An *arranger* is distinguished by a flag seven feet long and as many broad.

A *minister of state* is distinguished by a flag seven feet and a half long, and as many broad.

N.B.—The flags of all the officers, from a minister of state downwards, are all three-cornered.

An *assistant prince* is distinguished by a flag eight feet long, having written on it "The assistant prince Shih, general of the left wing of the army of the T'hae-ping dynasty."

The *two assistant generalissimos* are distinguished by flags eight feet and a half long, and as many broad.

The *two chief generalissimos* are distinguished by flags nine feet long and as many broad.

N.B.—The flags of the highest officers from the generalissimos down to the minister of state, are four-square.

The order and arrangement of a phalanx.

The Dux of the whole phalanx has a yellow flag inscribed on it—"The dux of the phalanx belonging to the T'hae-ping dynasty, raised in the district of Kwei, in the province of Kwang-se." He has under his command,

The prefect of the advanced legion, bearing a yellow flag, inscribed on it—"The prefect of the advanced legion, belonging to the T'hae-ping dynasty, raised in the district of Kwei-shen, in the province of Canton."

The prefect of the rear legion, bearing a yellow flag, inscribed on it—"The prefect of the rear legion, belonging to the T'hae-ping dynasty, raised in the district of Ping-nan, in the province of Kwang-se."

The prefect of the left legion, bearing a yellow flag, inscribed on it—"The prefect of the left legion, belonging to the T'hae-ping dynasty, raised in the district of Kwei-ping, in the province of Kwang-se."

The prefect of the right legion, bearing a yellow flag, inscribed on it—"The prefect of the right legion, belonging to the T'hae-ping dynasty, raised in the district of Tsang-woo, in the province of Kwang-se."

The prefect of the centre legion, bearing a yellow flag, inscribed on it—"The prefect of the centre legion, belonging to the T'hae-ping dynasty, raised in the district of Woo-seuen, in the province of Kwang-se."

The above is the specification of the five prefects.

The prefect of the advanced legion has under his command—
The tribune of the front cohort of the advanced legion.[*]
The tribune of the rear cohort of the ditto.
The tribune of the left cohort of the ditto.
The tribune of the right cohort of the ditto.
The tribune of the centre cohort of the ditto.

The prefect of the rear legion has under his command—
The tribune of the front cohort of the rear legion.
The tribune of the rear cohort of the ditto.
The tribune of the left cohort of the ditto.
The tribune of the right cohort of the ditto.
The tribune of the centre cohort of the ditto.

The prefect of the left legion has under his command—
The tribune of the front cohort of the left legion.
The tribune of the rear cohort of the ditto.
The tribune of the left cohort of the ditto.
The tribune of the right cohort of the ditto.
The tribune of the centre cohort of the ditto.

The prefect of the right legion has under his command—
The tribune of the front cohort of the right legion.
The tribune of the rear cohort of the ditto.
The tribune of the left cohort of the ditto.
The tribune of the right cohort of the ditto.
The tribune of the centre cohort of the ditto.

The prefect of the centre legion has under his command—
The tribune of the front cohort of the centre legion.
The tribune of the rear cohort of the ditto.
The tribune of the left cohort of the ditto.
The tribune of the right cohort of the ditto.
The tribune of the centre cohort of the ditto.

The above is the specification of the 25 tribunes.

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[*] This corps was raised in Taou-chow, in the province of Hoo-nan.

The tribune of the front cohort of the advanced legion has under his command—

The first centurion of the front cohort of the advanced legion.†
The second ditto ditto.
The third ditto ditto.
The fourth ditto ditto.
The fifth ditto ditto.

The tribune of the rear cohort of the advanced legion has under his command—

The first centurion of the rear cohort of the advanced legion.
The second ditto ditto.
The third ditto ditto.
The fourth ditto ditto.
The fifth ditto ditto.

The tribune of the left cohort of the advanced legion has under his command—

The first centurion of the left cohort of the advanced legion.
The second ditto ditto.
The third ditto ditto.
The fourth ditto ditto.
The fifth ditto ditto.

The tribune of the right cohort of the advanced legion has under his command—

The first centurion of the right cohort of the advanced legion.
The second ditto ditto.
The third ditto ditto.
The fourth ditto ditto.
The fifth ditto ditto.

The tribune of the centre cohort of the advanced legion has under his command—

The first centurion of the centre cohort of the advanced legion.
The second ditto ditto.
The third ditto ditto.
The fourth ditto ditto.
The fifth ditto ditto.

The tribune of the front cohort of the rear legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the front cohort of the rear legion.

The tribune of the rear cohort of the rear legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the rear cohort of the rear legion.

The tribune of the left cohort of the rear legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the left cohort of the rear legion.

The tribune of the right cohort of the rear legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the right cohort of the rear legion.

The tribune of the centre cohort of the rear legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the centre cohort of the rear legion.

The tribune of the front cohort of the left legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the front cohort of the left legion.

The tribune of the rear cohort of the left legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the rear cohort of the left legion.

The tribune of the left cohort of the left legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the left cohort of the left legion.

The tribune of the right cohort of the left legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the right cohort of the left legion.

The tribune of the centre cohort of the left legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the centre cohort of the left legion.

The tribune of the front cohort of the right legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the front cohort of the right legion.

The tribune of the rear cohort of the right legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the rear cohort of the right legion.

The tribune of the left cohort of the right legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the left cohort of the right legion.

The tribune of the right cohort of the right legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the right cohort of the right legion.

The tribune of the centre cohort of the right legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the centre cohort of the right legion.

The tribune of the front cohort of the centre legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the front cohort of the centre legion.

The tribune of the rear cohort of the centre legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the rear cohort of the centre legion.

The tribune of the left cohort of the centre legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the left cohort of the centre legion.

The tribune of the right cohort of the centre legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the right cohort of the centre legion.

The tribune of the centre cohort of the centre legion has under him five centurions, called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centurions of the centre cohort of the centre legion.

The above is the specification of 125 centurions.

The first centurion of the front cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the first century of the front cohort of the advanced legion.‡

The second centurion of the front cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the second century of the front cohort of the advanced legion.

The third centurion of the front cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the third century of the front cohort of the advanced legion.

The fourth centurion of the front cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the fourth century of the front cohort of the advanced legion.

The fifth centurion of the front cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the fifth century of the front cohort of the advanced legion.

The first centurion of the rear cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the first century of the rear cohort of the advanced legion.

The second centurion of the rear cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the second century of the rear cohort of the advanced legion.

The third centurion of the rear cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the third century of the rear cohort of the advanced legion.

The fourth centurion of the rear cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the fourth century of the rear cohort of the advanced legion.

The fifth centurion of the rear cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the fifth century of the rear cohort of the advanced legion.

The first centurion of the left cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the first century of the left cohort of the advanced legion.

The second centurion of the left cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the second century of the left cohort of the advanced legion.

The third centurion of the left cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the third century of the left cohort of the advanced legion.

The fourth centurion of the left cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the fourth century of the left cohort of the advanced legion.

The fifth centurion of the left cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the fifth century of the left cohort of the advanced legion.

The first centurion of the right cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the first century of the right cohort of the advanced legion.

The second centurion of the right cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillarivs, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the second century of the right cohort of the advanced legion.

The third centurion of the right cohort of the advanced guard has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the third century of the right cohort of the advanced legion.

The fourth centurion of the right cohort of the advanced guard has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the fourth century of the right cohort of the advanced legion.

The fifth centurion of the right cohort of the advanced guard has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the fifth century of the right cohort of the advanced legion.

The first centurion of the centre cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the first century of the centre cohort of the advanced legion.

The second centurion of the centre cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the second century of the centre cohort of the advanced legion.

The third centurion of the centre cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the third century of the centre cohort of the advanced legion.

The fourth centurion of the centre cohort of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the fourth century of the centre cohort of the advanced legion.

The fifth centurion of the centre division of the advanced legion has under him four vexillaries, called the east, west, north and south vexillaries of the fifth century of the centre cohort of the advanced legion.

In like manner,—

The first centurion of the front cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The second centurion of the front cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The third centurion of the front cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The fourth centurion of the front cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The fifth centurion of the front cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The first centurion of the rear cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The second centurion of the rear cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The third centurion of the rear cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The fourth centurion of the rear cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The fifth centurion of the rear cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The first centurion of the left cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The second centurion of the left cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The third centurion of the left cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The fourth centurion of the deft cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The fifth centurion of the left cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The first centurion of the right cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The second centurion of the right cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The third centurion of the right cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The fourth centurion of the right cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The fifth centurion of the right cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The first centurion of the centre cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The second centurion of the centre cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The third centurion of the centre cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The fourth centurion of the centre cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

The fifth centurion of the centre cohort of the rear legion has under him four vexillaries.

In the same way throughout the left, right and centre legions, each containing front, rear, left and right and centre cohorts, and each cohort containing first, second, third, fourth and fifth centuries, each century has its east, west, north and south vexillaries, all named according to their centuries, cohorts and legions, as has been specified for the advanced and rear legions, making together 500 vexillaries.

The eastern vexillary of the first century of the front cohort, of the advanced legion has under his command five cinquevirs, who are each distinguished by the words "firm," "brave," "courageous," "daring" and "martial," written together with the vexillary, century, cohort and legion to which they severally belong, on a piece of cloth five inches square, and attached to their breasts. Thus the first would be "the firm cinquevir, belonging to the eastern vexillary of the first century of the front cohort of the advanced legion." The second would be "the brave cinquevir, belonging to the same." The third "the courageous cinquevir, &c.," the fourth "the daring cinquevir, &c.," and the fifth "the martial cinquevir, &c." Each legion has 2,500 of these cinquevirs, and when the above characters are discerned on the breast of the first, it can be seen at a glance, that he is under thr superintendence of the prefect of the advanced legion, and under that of the tribune of the front cohort of the advanced legion, and under that of the first centurion of the front cohort of the advanced legion, as well as under that of the eastern vexillary of the first century of the front cohort of the advanced legion.

The "firm cinquevir of the eastern vexillary of the first century of the front cohort of the advanced legion," has under his command four soldiers, who are each distinguished by the words "rush on the foe" "beat the enemy" "obtain the victory" and "report success," written, together with the name of the cinquevir, vexillary, century, cohort, and legion to which they severally belong, on a piece of cloth four inches square attached to his breast. Thus the first would be "the man who rushes on the foe, attached to the firm cinquevir, belonging to the eastern vexillary of the first century of the front cohort of the advanced legion." The second would be "the man who beats the enemy, attached to the firm cinquevir, &c." The third would be "the man who obtains the victory, &c." And the fourth would be "the man who reports success, &c." Each legion has 10,000 of these soldiers, and when the above characters are discerned on the breast of the first, it can be seen at a glance that he is under the superintendence of the prefect of the advanced legion, and under that of the tribune of the front cohort of the advanced legion, and under the first century of the front cohort of the advanced legion, and under the eastern vexillary of the first century of the front cohort of the advanced legion, as well as under the firm cinquevir, of the eastern vexillary of the first century of the front cohort of the advanced legion.

Thus from "the man who rushes on the foe, attached to the firm cinquevir, belonging to the eastern vexillary of the first century of the front cohort of the advanced legion." through all the host, commanded by the several cinqueviri, under each vexillary, throughout the various centuries, cohorts and legions, down to "the man who reports success, attached to the martial cinquevir, belonging to the southern vexillary of the fifth century of the centre cohort of the centre legion," every one will have his mark by which he can be known, and according to which he can take his proper place in the army.

The whole of the above army was organized in the district of Ping-wan, in the province of Kwang-se, under the yellow flag, as a sample of the way in which other armies should be arranged. Henceforth all additions, or new armies organized, are to be classified according to the above mode, under various coloured flags, as men are found to form them. The number of flags required for such an army are 656: viz, one for the dux, five for the prefects, 25 for the tribunes, 125 for the centurions, and 500 for the vexillaries.

The Regulations of the army of the T'hae-ping Dynasty.

Ten important rules to be observed in a settled camp.—

1. Carefully obey the celestial regulations.
2. Make yourselves thoroughly acquainted with the commands of Heaven, and the form of worship, with praise and thanksgiving, to be used every morning and evening; as well as the orders issued by the sovereign.
3. Cultivate good morals, avoid the smoking of tobacco and the drinking of wine, be just and mild: do not conceal offences, nor indulge partialities, nor comply with inferiors at the risk of disobeying superiors.
4. With united heart and effort obey the requisitions of officers, do not conceal the number of military weapons, nor hide gold and silver ornaments.
5. Observe the distinctions between the camp of the males and that of the females; let not men and women give or take from each others hands.
6. Make yourselves familiar with the signals given for the assembling of the troops by means of the gong, horn, or drum, whether by day or by night.
7. Do not without necessity go from one camp or legion to another, lest you should throw into confusion public arrangements.
8. Learn correctly the proper title of officers and the terms to be used in addressing them.
9. Let your arms and accoutrements be always in order, and ready for immediate service.
10. Do not falsify the laws of the state, and the regulations of the sovereign; do not wrongly communicate the military signals, or the regimental orders.

Rules to be observed on a March.

1. Every soldier and officer, whether inside or outside men, from fifteen years old and upwards, must carry about with him the necessary military accoutrements, provisions, cooking utensils, oil and salt: let no spear want its shaft.
2. Let no able-bodied soldiers or officers, whether inside or outside men, ride in a chair or on horseback, when not entitled to do so by his station or office, neither let any improperly press outside menials into their service.
3. Let all officers and soldiers, whether outside or inside men, stand on one side and cry out "Long live the king—or the queen—or the princes," as the case may be: and let none enter the royal conveyance, or use the horses or chairs of the royal ladies.
4. When orders are given, or the trumpet sounds, let every one immediately hasten to the defence of the royal person, or slaughter the foe in obedience to orders: let none retreat or study his own comfort.
5. Let no officers or soldiers, male or female, enter into the villages to cook rice, or steal food; nor let any injure the dwellings of the people, nor steal their property; neither let them ransack the apothecaries' or other shops, nor the public offices in the different prefectures and districts.
6. Let not any one impress the outside menials who sell tea, rice or water, to be bearers of burthens; neither let any fraudulently appropriate the baggage of any of their brethren throughout the host.
7. Let not any hang up their lanterns on the road-side, or in the shops and go to sleep, so as to impede the march: but let all, whether in the front or rear, press forward in succession, and not attempt to run away.
8. Let not any one set fire to the dwellings of the people, or commit nuisances in the roads or private houses.
9. Let not aged and infirm bearers of burthens be wickedly put to death.
10. Let every one obey the commands and dispositions of the general or officers, and let none presume to advance or retire according to their own convenience.

PASSING EVENTS IN CHINA.

(From Dr. D. J. Macgowan's Note Book.)

(Continued from No. 152.)

Bulletin of Hiang-yung: English subsidies: Proffered rewards: Weeping: Panic at Ningpo: Excitement amongst the literati: The city terrified by a widow: Chinese women.

In the foregoing edict from his imperial majesty, we have seen how earnestly he pressed the newly appointed commander-in-chief, general Hiang-yung, to hasten onwards for the protection of Nanking, and in the following bulletin, wherein the redoubtable Manchu swears terribly, will be seen his confession of failure, and other matters of general interest; dated Suchau April 7th—

"It has happened that the congregated vagabonds coming eastward like a flood, have subdued Nanking and the province of Kiang-nan; in consequence of which, our literati and people, north and south, who have for such a long period enjoyed tranquillity and ease, not so much as having seen implements of war, or heard of soldiers, are wholly disheartened; and on witnessing this sudden blaze of war, they have become perplexed, and are scattering in every direction; the aged being propped up, and the young led to places of safety. The prevailing distress is obvious to all, and I the great minister and general, in speaking and in reflecting on this subject, cannot but feel pain at heart and weep bitterly. I am a mere military officer, destitute of the least capacity, who, thanks to the august emperor, has been entrusted with the important charge of annihilating the robbers. It will not be again as at Kiu-kiang, when I assumed command, and when the thieves having anticipated the arrival of our great soldiers, left us without resource, or the ability to overtake them, thus causing a panic amongst our friends. Although excusable before the people for this, I cannot say that I am not ashamed of the result. The force of the robbers is enormous, yet those who have the temerity to fight are merely a few of the doomed long-haired gang. Besides, of those who have gone over to them, more than half have taken the first occasion to escape; I the great minister myself saw, eight or nine tenths of the Kiu-kiang and Gan-hwui people deserting them. Moreover there are still among the thieves, many who are restrained, and unable to get off, having no help for it, but to hold on temporarily to the pismire reliance. Truly those who freely follow them are not numerous. I, the great minister, have issued commands to the general and local officers of each province, to the effect, that those who return to their allegiance, shall not be punished, but forgiven, so that the lives of these goaded and distressed people may be preserved. The others, are a few vagabond beggars, following the disorderly train, who being hardened and insensate, and relying on the power of the robbers, are content to perish with them.

Though their numbers be great, why should any be in fear of such worthless ignoramuses? But our Kiang-su people, do not know what to believe respecting the thieves, and cannot help being alarmed by idle rumours; it is incumbent on me therefore, to issue clear instructions for the information of the civil and military officers and people south of the Yang-tsze."

After mentioning the several points to which the troops, amounting in all to two hundred thousand were to be dispatched, the general proceeds—

"I have memorialized the emperor, for the employment of the naval forces of Canton, Foh-kien, Chih-kiang and Shanghai; and for fast crabs, lorchas and English fire-wheel-ships, (steamers) in all above a thousand sail, to proceed to Ching-kiang in order to cut off the advance of the brigands and finally to overwhelm them all. Day and night, officers and soldiers are assembling on all sides to surround them, and I swear [by my life] that under the walls of Nanking, I will so apply myself that in a single beat of the drum, the rebels shall be crushed and utterly destroyed, thereby rescuing the people and gratifying the emperor.

I enjoin our people at Nanking, both of the city and suburbs, not to be alarmed, but to endeavor to devise means for recapturing the city. Within the walls, let the wealthy subscribe money, and the poor give their strength; ascend the ramparts, fight, and die rather than retreat.

Let those in the suburbs temporarily evacuate the place, to the distance of thirty or forty *le*, at which distance they have not hitherto dared to kill people: then let a circuit of villages be formed and on a signal of distress being given by one, let the others hasten to render assistance: and thus keep them at bay for ten or fifteen days when the grand army will arrive, and all be well.

I would state also, that I have received the imperial commands, to the effect, that any one who gets up a party, and acquires merit by killing thieves, shall be rewarded; if a master of arts, with the degree of L.L.D., if an A.B. with the degree of A.M., and if in private life, he shall receive the rank of a commander of a cohort, or less. Imperial regard is thus vouchsafed, that all should be aroused to the utmost exertion, for the removal of harm to the people. This is a juncture when the heroic can not only protect parents and children, but attain fame and place.

No harm befel the soldiers of Kwei-ling and Chang-shá, for they unanimously protected themselves. On the contrary, at Wú-cháng, which was overthrown, many were killed, fathers and mothers injured, and wives and daughters violated. Let the irresolute reflect on this, until the perpiration rolls down from fear; then, let their anger be excited and let them resolve to protect themselves, and families; and with one heart seek to exterminate the base brigands. I, the great minister, will make a contract with the scholars and people; and swear, not to return, if we do not annihilate the robbers. Let every one exert himself. Fear not. A most important, special bulletin."*

This document is the first we have met with, addressed to natives by one of their officers, in which foreigners are referred to without an epithet either of hatred or of contempt; and here, the general merely acts as Chinese parents do towards their children when they wish to terrify them into good behavior, which is done by the threat of sending for a *Nung-mau*: it is as if, he had said "I will induce the emperor to let in the plague upon them." It is now part of the policy of government to keep both the disaffected and loyal in dread of barbarians, and at the same time to represent the former as bent on the extirpation of all foreigners.

It will be observed that officers on both sides can be lachrymose, the weeping indeed of imperialists and patriots for the dear people, is very touching, reminding one of what is seen among contending parties at home, enabling us, in fine, to see our own image reflected in Chinese politics, and illustrating that—

> "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

Large numbers of the Ningpo people who were engaged in various occupations in the large cities in the neighborhood of the Yang-tsze, affected by the panic or unable to transact business returned home, and communicated their alarm to their townsmen. Dollars became in such demand as to enhance their value to a remarkable extent, nor have they suffered much abatement yet in price. Treasures were concealed or sent into the country, by the wealthy, together with their families, whilst carpenters were busily employed in making palisades for the streets, and masons engaged in filling up front doors and gate-ways. In compliance with the directions of the authorities patrols were organized, and the city gates guarded with particular vigilance, not so much however, from fear of an attack from the rebels, as from depredations by local banditti. The district magiestrate, although addicted to versification, is a worthy officer, and to check the general evacuation, he threw off the following, in tetrameter,—

"An important charge to you people.
Do not needlessly betake yourselves away,
Ningpo is a city, situated on the sea coast,
The robbers therefore will not come thither
If you are apprehensive of attack from local rioters,
Know, that I have girded you by a protecting chain."

"If after the date of this proclamation, disorderly persons are still found fleeing into the country. A military guard shall be placed at the gates, to inquire into the causes. Let each be careful of what he is about."

It was a vain attempt to prevent the desertion of the principal inhabitants,—no one regarded the prohibition. The next proclamation his worship issued was more successful, because popular, he prohibited the exportation from the city of the staple articles of food. The following day, however, on the representation of the rice-guilds, backed by five thousand dollars, he was convinced of the inexpediency of the restriction and authorized free trade in rice.

An incident now occurred which showed the power exercised by the literati. Proclamations were posted up on the walls of the Examination Hall, stating that the unsettled state of affairs near the provincial capital, would prevent the attendance of the Chancellor at Ningpo on the day appointed, and postponing the period for examination of the candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts. Great disatisfaction was manifested by the scholars who had come up from the five cities of the prefecture, when this was read. The Chusan literati informed the prefect that taxes should be withheld from that district the current year. Alarmed at the indignation the postponement occasioned, that officer begged them to remain three days, until he could get further instructions from Hang-chau, and, precisely at the time promised, he was able to give an answer to the delegation,—to wit—that the Chancellor was hurrying to Ningpo with all speed to preside at the examinations.

This danger had no sooner been staved off, than they were menaced by one of graver import, being a sequel of the formidable tax-riots of last year. The city was startled out of its propriety one morning, by the following placard from Mrs. Chau, widow of the village Hampden, decapitated at Hang-chau last summer.

"Notice of the wife of Chau Tsiang-tsien.

"Last year on account of sufferings experienced by the villagers from the long continued extortions of the six tax-gatherers, my husband led that glorious revolt, for making the taxes equitable. The authorities then promised to remove the additional burdens which had been imposed, and to punish the publicans, and in consideration for these concessions, my husband on his part consented to be beheaded; freely delivering himself up for that purpose. Thus my husband was put to death. How is it then that these six publicans should still be employed? And how is it that the deduction, which is always allowed in barter, and which heretofore existed in paying taxes is not now allowed? And further, how is it that a charge is now made for the certificates of taxes? And, finally, how is it that this spring the taxes vary for rich and poor? Things have come to the same state as before! As these six publicans have not been punished, and as new irregularities have taken the place of the discarded ones, the villagers will not endure it, and therefore, ten days from this time (April 11th) they will enter the city, take the six publicans and slay them as a sacrifice to the manes of my husband that thus avenged he may be solaced in Hades. A special premonitory notice."

To make amends for the losses incurred in reforming the abuses which had occasioned the late local insurrection, the officers have devised new extortions which however are of a trivial character. It was not indignation on account of these nor, a desire for the punishment of the unlucky tax-gatherers which prompted this movement on the part of the widow and her son, but a mere ruse, as it afterward appeared to get money. They were pacified by a gift of three hundred dollars. It is however well known that great discontent still exists, and that the villagers are quiet only because they are without a leader.

After allaying the excitement occasioned by Mrs. Chau, the harassed authorities had to encounter several thousand of the (in China) noisy sex, and the management of these constitute their present difficulty. Before narrating the proceedings of the past few days, it is proper to state that the women of China generally, possess no small share of those characteristic qualities of the sex, which everywhere command the admiration of the wise and good, and that the conduct of the Ningpo dames has not been booked with the design of representing the fair celestials in an unhonorable light. In one point of view only are they to be considered unendurable; that is as scolds, in which capacity it must be admitted that they are without compeers. Their power of vituperation is marvellous; for the slightest provocations they will set their harsh, shrill voices at the highest pitch, and scream out abuse, in relation to the past, present and future state of existence, merely stopping to take breath, until their antagonist,—if a man quits the field or if a woman, until both sink from sheer exhaustion. The least to be feared are those who rate their victims with such ungovernable fury as to distend the veins of the head bringing on a cerebral congestion, which being necessarily of short duration, can be borne with, the climax consisting simply of violent contortions on the ground, with kicking, scratching and tearing of the hair, bringing on both the cure and the punishment of the fit of passion. It is those shrews who start deliberately with their gross and noisy abuse, who try the patience of all who cannot escape from the sound, as there is no predicting when they will wind up. I do confess that I have been so affected by the species of eloquence as to wish their lingual, instead of their pedal member had been bound in childhood. In this manner Chinese females exercise as much influence on the course of events, social and political, as their perhaps more amiable sisters who clamor for female rights on the other side of the Pacific, could reasonable demand. Imagine the stir occasioned by, above a thousand of those dames in congress assembled in a narrow Chinese street, many having an infant strapped papoose-like to their backs, accompanied with children of various ages, all clamorously demanding redress of grievances or, in other words a handful of cash: Imagine it? No, that is out of the question, nor yet can it be described; but as the incidents of these female riots may be detailed, the narration shall not be suspended merely from inability to depict the scenes.

(To be continued.)

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† This corps was raised in the district of Kweiping, in the province of Kwang-se.

‡ This corps was raised in Poh-pih, in the province of Kwang-se.

* The proclamation given above was received from Hang-chau in manuscript, a few days later printed copies were distributed throughout the province of Chih-kiang with a few verbal differences.

Notes of a Trip from Shanghae to Chusan and Ningpo.

(Continued from No. 152.)

At 2 P.M. when abreast of Sing-kong-ming 15 miles to the eastward of Ting-hae; the wind, as usually happens, fell quite light, and our boatmen wished us to anchor here—but as we were anxious to proceed we did not join in their proposal—although there is very good anchorage at this place, a fishing town of some pretension which was held by our troops, and where two substantial bastions have been erected. Continuing on our course the wind again favoured us, so that we anchored at 5 P.M. off the island of *Potoo* or *Puto*, at some rocks close to the rough quay, at which commences the magnificent stone road which leads all over the island.

After anchoring, we sauntered along this road for some distance;—it is fully nine feet wide for the greater part of its extent, well laid with flat granite slabs, and occasional flights of steps. The expense of this road must have been enormous, as with all the windings and turns, it cannot be much under seven miles in length. At its commencement there is a gateway, which has suffered seriously by the lapse of time, and of which the top-heavy roof threatens to withdraw its allegiance from the two elegant posts, were it not held in order by some temporary supports which have been erected, as much for the safety of the passers by, as its own. Commencing to ascend the side of the hill along an avenue formed by the most magnificent trees we have seen in China, trees that would be thought fine in any country, a few minutes walk brings you to the first joss-house, situated on your left hand; a series of buildings totally undeserving of notice, except from the fact that it is here that foreigners generally obtain lodgings. We, however determined to continue by our junk. A little further on, the trees are left behind, and the barren sides of the hill become exposed strewn over with occasional masses of rock, in some niche of which, there is sure to be a diminutive joss, indicated by a few large and conspicuous characters cut in the rock. Between the two peaks where the road passes, there is erected a resting place, a superior description of shed with stone benches, from which two fine views are seen. Looking onwards is a beautiful valley in which is the first principal series of joss-houses, the most extensive on the island; hills surround it on every side, and the yellow glazed tiles of the fanciful shaped roofs, or triumphal gateways, glisten in the setting sun. But there is no busy hum of men pursuing their accustomed avocations rising on the evening air, for all seems sunk in perfect peace, a tranquillity almost oppressive, but for the distant monotonous sounds of the tom-tom, struck by some spiritless worshipper of a senseless idol. The very birds are quiet and give no welcome to the stranger;—everything seems asleep physically as well as morally. But turn now round and behold the scene we have left behind us. The ocean studded with islands and rocks, forming as it were a large bay where the water is without a ripple, and traversed by one or two stray boats hurrying home before daylight has quite deserted them; the tide rolling heavily over the sandy beach, and breaking into a thousand drops which glitter like crystals in the disappearing orb of day; our junk riding calmly at the quay, where the smoke curls quietly upwards, bespeaking the operations for the evening's meal, and the avenue through which we have just passed, form a tranquil and lovely scene.

The sun having set, we returned to our junk to obtain that luxury to a swimmer, a bath in the ocean. The tide however was low, and the sand so soft and the water so shallow, as to disappoint us exceedingly. But to enjoy this healthy recreation completely at Puto, the season requires to be somewhat further advanced—and the bath should always be taken as nearly at high water as possible, with a flowing and not an ebbing tide, for this reason that the portion you require to walk over to get into deep water will be hard sand instead of mud, and that with an ebbing tide, the eddies are so strong and sweep round the various promontories with such force, as to render a bath highly dangerous, as this community know by sad experience.

18th May.—Proceeding along the paved road to the shed at the point we reached last night, we now commenced to descend into the valley, and at the foot of the descent, passed under a triumphal gateway composed of large blocks of well carved granite; turning to the left, we were in the entrance hall of the first series of temples. Here there is a very fine white marble tablet, supported on an altar in the centre of the hall. Immediately in front of this hall is the celebrated Lotus pond, in the centre of which is a neat octagonal building, approached by a stone causeway, leading to the various temples, which are here reared one behind the other, forming an immense mass of buildings; behind these rise fine old trees and the hills beyond them. It is quite unnecessary, to attempt a detailed description of these temples—suffice it to say, that their glory is past, and that all the gilt and tinsel that once added lustre to the scene, now only assist, to proclaim, that this island of idol worship is rapidly sinking into decay. A little to the right of the octagonal building in the lotus pond, there is a very fine specimen of a bridge, but that is now unsafe. Still further to the right, and beyond the limits of this series of temples, on a rising knoll, inclosed by hedges fragrant with the wild rose and jasmine, stands a species of pagoda, or rather a four storied quadrangular stone monument, erected it is supposed in honour of the many great men in the priesthood who have died on this island. It is altogether one of the best specimens of Chinese art we have seen, and would even do no discredit to more civilized workmen. Round the base at each corner, stands a figure well cut in stone, fingering a guitar or in other equally elegant position; above them projects the head of a dragon surmounted by a frieze of minute carving. Around the base of the second story, are twenty seated figures, five on each side, subservient in size and position to four large ones, in the dress of bonzes—and so on to the top story, which is surmounted by four corner pieces and a spire, each story being surrounded by balustrades and cornices, beautifully carved in the same stone of which the monument is built—but unfortunately time has here also fixed its grasp, and decay is rapidly approaching. Around this first series of temples, a small village has sprung up, where among other things may be purchased, some native maps of the island and its temples, a very original production certainly, and bearing but a distant resemblance to the place. But some other drawings were superior, and more particularly some in indian ink, representing the common mina, which would make good screen pieces.

After leaving this village and turning sharply to the left hand, we commenced the ascent of a second hill for a short distance, and again descending into a valley, arrived at the second or Nankin series of joss-houses. These temples must have been truly magnificent, but they have gone to even greater ruin, than those previously mentioned. The small portions of the roofs &c., which have been protected from the weather by the over-hanging eaves, give but a faint idea of the gorgeousness in which they must have been originally reared. The glazed tiles of various colours, the minute and fantastic carving, and the abundance of gilding and tinsel must have produced no mean effect. But all is now ruin and desolation, save only the noble position, and the natural beauties of the scene, of which every advantage has been taken: steps cut out, and chasms of the solid rock closed in, produce an awe-inspiring effect.

Ascending still higher up the steep side of the mountain, by carefully cut steps or paved road, to more than 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, we arrived at a species of light-house on the extreme N.E. end of the island, from which the view is truly magnificent, and well deserving of the toil of the ascent. A little lower on the opposite peak, nearly buried in a grove of evergreens, is situated the Pekin series of temples. Here the buildings and everything connected with them, are in vastly superior order, and the priests really devote some attention to their duties, such as they are, and sing with laudable perseverance to the honor of O-me-to Fuh. At any of the other temples, the whole population was badly clothed, and while constantly counting their beads or repeating their senseless praise, we could not hide from ourselves the fact, that they looked mean, miserable and idiotic. Of course this applied principally to the priests, as there are very few other inhabitants on the island, except those in their service, and no women it is understood are allowed to reside there. In this temple however the priests looked of a superior order, and lived together in refectories, in which we saw bowls of rice &c., laid out in rows on long tables.

In the main temple at the side of the altar, stands a fine bronze vase, used for the burnt paper sacrifice; to this is attached a wooden mallet, which when sharply applied to the edge of the vase, causes a powerful and beautifully toned sound. In the upper story of this same temple, the arrangements are superior to those below. A long desk, facing the altar, is hung with damask and fitted with cassocks for the benefit of worshippers. There is also a very fine specimen of bold carving, in a dragon on the posts supporting the altar.

All the temples are supplied with spring water, conveyed by means of bamboo pipes from the heights. On the West side of the hill we discovered a ferruginous spring.

A walk along the East side of the island will well repay the labour, as the scenery is beautiful; the fine sandy-beached bay and the vast vista of the ocean at last clear and blue. On this side also is to be seen a chasm or gulf in the solid rock, into which the sea rushes with the sound of distant thunder and over which there is a natural bridge of stone. The depth from this bridge cannot be less than forty feet, and the chasm is probably one hundred and fifty long, with the rocks overhanging it producing a dark gloomy effect. It is principally remarkable as having been employed by fanatics for the purpose of suicide. The Island is dedicated to the goddess of mercy, and bears the reputation all over China of being the place from which she ascended into the regions of bliss. Her disciples in their anxiety to follow her were in the habit of leaping into this chasm as the shortest way, and in this were probably assisted by a priest-hood even more debased than themselves, until the practice was prohibited by an imperial edict, and a stone inscription now warns people to abstain.

19th May.—As the weather has become wet and our provisions exhausted we are compelled to leave this delightful island for Chusan en route to Ningpo. Our stay has been altogether too short; a fortnight may be spent here with great satisfaction by an admirer of the beauties of nature. We started at a quarter to 5 P.M., but with little or no wind to assist us.

(To be continued.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June26	Carrington	A. ship	597	French	California	May 6	Ballast	Bull, Nye and Co.
,, 27	Ashmore	B. bark	512	Martin	Liverpool	Jan. 17	General	Hargreaves and Co.
,, 28	Oriental	A. ship	1003	Fletcher	California	May 18	Ballast	Russell and Co.
,, 29	John Bunyan	B. ship	466	Thompson	London	Mar. 8	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 29	Fleetwood	A. ship		Dale	California	May —	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 29	Celestial	A. ship	860	Palmer	California	May 18	Ballast	Bull, Nye and Co.
July 1	Orissa	A. ship	507	Sears	Hongkong	June23	General	Russell and Co.
,, 1	Monarch	B. bark	337	Duff	Liverpool	Jan. 31	General	Shaw, Bland & Co.

PASSENGERS.—per *Carrington*, Miss Palmer and Miss French.

DEPARTURES.

None.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ashmore		June27	B. bark	512	Martin	Hargreaves and Co.		
Carrington		June26	A. ship	597	French	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Celestial		June29	A. ship	850	Palmer	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Eliza Moore	763	May 30	B. bark	417	Hinds	Smith, Kennedy & Co	London	
Fleetwood		June20	A. ship		Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.		
John Bunyan		June29	B. ship	466	Thompson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Living Age		June17	A. ship		White			
Monarch		July 1	B. bark	337	Duff	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Nightingale	277	May 27	A. ship	1066	Mather	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Oriental		June28	A. ship	1003	Fletcher	Russell and Co.		
Orissa		July 1	A. ship	507	Sears	Russell and Co.		
Security		June14	B. bark	505	Pennington	U. S. Govt. Agent.		
Sir H. Pottinger		June13	B. bark	332	Cragg	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Sir Edward Ryan		June17	B. bark	330	Beling	Augustine Heard & Co.		
William the IV.		......	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Salamander,	H. M. Str.	6	816	160	Com. Ellman.	1845	220
Hermes,	H. M. Str.	6	833	120	Com. E. G. Fishbourne.	1841	220

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *lbs.*
Cherokee,	London	278	Jan. 31	1,424,500	84,700		2,000	
Kingston,	London	843	Feb. 23	4,455,760	115,600	482	2,020	
Eclipse,	Liverpool	1223	,, 24	3,197,420	93,126	120		28,030
Lancastrian,	London	597	Mar. 1	541,500	446,600			
Cambalu,	Liverpool	536	,, 3	2,830,140	27,000	260		
Nerbudda,	Liverpool	428	,, 7	2,105,044	241,150	760		
Countess of Seafield,	London	450	,, 8	2,344,670	54,400	1,708		
Geffrard,	Liverpool	238	,, 19	2,337,790	360,130	190		20,000
Sea Witch,	London	336	,, 28	2,151,[illegible]	[illegible]		2,000	
John Knox,	London	296	Apr. 2	1,611,812	5,000	1,388	100	
Prussischer Adler,	Liverpool	450	,, 2	2,494,290	109,500			

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 1st July, 1853.

During the first portion of the past week the weather has been dull, wet and cloudy, somewhat below the average temperature; and considerably above the average amount of rain fell; but the last few days have been very clear and hot, bringing up the average of the week to 6° 1′ above the mean of three years, accompanied by a strong Southerly wind. The paddy and cotton crops seem most benefitted by the late moisture and now look very flourishing.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

June.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
25	S.	29.90	29.88	29.75	75.5	71.0	75.5	S.S.E.	S.	0.33	0.19
26	S.	29.93	29.92	29.80	73.0	72.0	70.0	S.E.	S.E.	0.20	0.91
27	M.	29.88	29.87	29.73	72.5	70.0	72.5	E. to E.S.E.	S.W. to S.	0.22	0.53
28	Tu.	29.83	29.82	29.68	79.5	72.0	73.5	S. to N.W.	N.E. to E.S.E.	0.03	0.45
29	W.	29.80	29.90	29.69	83.0	73.0	81.5	S.S.W. to S.S.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.10
30	Th.	29.85	29.63	29.69	87.5	74.0	74.5	S. to S.E.	S. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.60
July 1	F.	29.83	29.73	29.67	87.5	76.0	78.0	S.E.	S.E. to N.E.	0.00	0.15
Shanghae. 2nd July. 1853				Mean	79.7		73.6		Total	0.78	2.93

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Piculs	Wool Bales
In 3 Vessels			1852—July Total													1,476,005	4,777			
In 6 ,,			Augt. ,,													3,893,652	5,363	3 cases		
In 9 ,,			Sept. ,,													3,826,387	3,654			72
In 7 ,,			Oct. ,,													4,263,745	3,000			47
In 9 ,,			Nov. ,,													3,527,328	1,159		150	69
In 2 ,,			Dec. ,,													836,000	82			
In 5 ,,			1853—Jany. ,,													2,539,865	2,271			26
In 7 ,,			Feby. ,,													4,378,784	840			
In 11 ,,			March ,,													5,426,701	2,003			486
In 3 ,,			April ,,													1,146,998	646	12 cases		
In 2 ,,			May ,,													2,330,000	690			
																33,647,463	24,155	15 cases	150	700

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1 Vessel.			1852—July Total				6,100			6,100	237,500					237,500	243,600		
In 2 ,,			Augt. ,,	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700					27,700	1,315,400	56.00	15,610
In 6 ,,			Sept. ,,	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	77.33	3,325
In 9 ,,			Oct. ,,	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400			29,400		223,800	4,710,900	3.60	10,725
In 10 ,,			Nov. ,,	3,113,500	406,800	738,000	541,900	550,100	312,500	5,662,800	765,300			159,300		924,600	6,587,400	42.00	3,390
In 6 ,,			Dec. ,,	1,314,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	198,900	2,579,900	554,100			169,600		723,700	3,303,600	71.03	843
In 2 ,,			1853—Jany. ,,	531,800	72,900	150,100	53,000	98,700	43,900	950,400	112,300		5,900	43,600		161,200	1,111,600	19.91	4,600
In 1 ,,			Feby. ,,	196,600	13,000	43,800	91,000	24,800	20,100	389,300	215,900					215,900	605,200	17.00	1,000
In 2 ,,			Mar. ,,	686,000	31,500	162,700	68,900	105,900	92,100	1,145,400	138,900					138,900	1,284,300		
In 3 ,,			April ,,	120,316	4,154	196,465	25,218	22,434	8,963	377,550	649,641					649,641	1,027,191		
Total from July 1 to Apr. 16, 1853.				11,761,316	1,187,954	2,226,665	2,174,418	1,894,534	1,325,663	20,569,050	3,211,341		5,900	401,300		3,618,541	24,187,591	287.07	39,495

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
	In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,															2,704,878			
Mar. 1	Mohawk,	442	Sydney													220,000			
,, 17	Mary Montague,	329	Sydney													160,334			
,, 24	Pacifique,	392	Port Phillip													259,700			
Apr. 20	Benjamin Heape,	261	Port Phillip													227,300			
June18	Balkan,	192	Sydney													144,390			

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